

THA

if the first authors might speak for themselves, would appear a *thankful* office. *Watson*.

Wage still their wars,
And bring home on thy breast more *thankful* scars. *Cragshaw*.

THANKLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *thankless*.] Ingratitude; Failure to acknowledge good received.

Not t' have written then, seems little less
Than worst of civil vices, *thankless*. *Dome*.

THANKOFFERING. *n. f.* [*thank* and *offering*.] Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

A thousand *thank-offerings* are due to that providence which has delivered our nation from these absurd iniquities. *Watts*.

THANKSGIVING. *n. f.* [*thanks* and *give*.] Celebration of mercy.

These sacred hymns Christianity hath peculiar to itself, the other being songs too of praise and *thanksgiving*, wherewith as we serve God so the Jews likewise. *Hosker, b. v.*

Of old there were songs of praise and *thanksgiving* unto God. *Neb. xii. 46.*

We should acknowledge our obligations to God for the many favours we receive, by continual praises and *thanksgivings*.

THANKWORTHY. *adj.* [*thank* and *worthy*.] Deserving gratitude. This is *thankworthy*, if a man endure grief. *1 Pet. ii. 19.*

If love be compell'd, and cannot chide,
How can it be grateful, or *thankworthy* prove? *Deviser*.

THARM. *n. f.* [*tharm*, Saxon; *darm*, Dutch, the gut.] Intestines twisted for several uses.

THAT, pronoun. [*thata*, Gothick; *thar*, Saxon; *dat*, Dutch.]

1. Not this, but the other.

He wins me by *that* means I told you. *Shakespeare*.

Oclavia, not only *that*,
That were excusable, *that* and thousands more.
Of semblable import, but he hath wag'd
New wars against Pompey. *Shakespeare*.

2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing.

You'll rue the time
That clogs me with this answer. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.

Nothing they but dust can show,
Or bones *that* hasten to be so. *Cowley*.

3. Who; relating to an antecedent person.

Saints *that* taught and led the way to heav'n. *Fitch*.

4. It sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing.

I'll know your business, *that* I will. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

They said, what is *that* to us? see thou to *that*. *Matth.*

Ye defraud, and *that* your brethren. *1 Cor. vi. 8.*

Yet for all *that*, when they be in the land of their enemies I will not cast them away. *Lev. xxvi. 44.*

They weep as if they meant
That way at least proud Nabas to prevent. *Cowley*.

This runcy subject will occur upon *that* of poetry. *Temple*.

What is inviting in this sort of poetry proceeds not so much from the idea of a country life itself, as from *that* of its tranquillity. *Pope*.

5. Opposed to *this* as the other to one.

This is not fair; nor profitable *that*;
Nor rather question proper for debate. *Dryden's Persius*.

In this scale gold, in *that* same does lie,
The weight of *that* mounts this so high. *Cowley*.

6. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred like *he* or *she* to the latter, and *that* like *it* or *she* to the former.

Such as,
By religion is meant a living up to those principles, *that* is, to act conformably to our best reason, and to live as becomes those who believe a God and a future state. *Tilleyson*.

8. That which; what.

Sir, I think the meat wants *that* I have.
Basting. *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*.

9. The thing.

The Nazarine hath vowed, besides *that* that his hand shall get.

He made *that* art which was a rage. *Cowley*.

10. The thing which then was.

Secure proud Nabas slept,
And dreamt, vain man, of *that* day's barb'rous port. *Cowley*.

11. By way of eminence.

This is *that* Jonathan, the joy and grace
That Jonathan in whom does mixt remain
All that fond mothers wish. *Cowley*.

Hence love himself, *that* tyrant of my days.
When sharp frosts had long constrain'd the earth.
A kindly *thaw* unlocks it with cold rains. *Dryden*.

12. In *THAT*. As being.

Things are preached not in *that* they are taught, but in *that* they are published. *Hosker, b. v.*

THAT, conjunction.

1. Because.

It is not *that* I love you less
Than when before your feet I lay;
But to prevent the sad increase
Of hopeless love, I keep away. *Waller*.

THE

Forgive me *that* I thus your patience wrong. *Cowley*.

2. Noting a consequence.

That he should dare to do me this disgrace,
Is fool or coward writ upon my face? *Dryden*.

The custom and familiarity of these tongues do sometimes so far influence the expressions in these epistles, *that* one may observe the force of the Hebrew conjugations. *Lactantius*.

3. Noting indication.

We answered, *that* we held it so agreeable, as we both forgot dangers past and fears to come, *that* we thought an hour spent with him was worth years of our former life. *Bacon's New Atlantis*.

4. Noting a final end.

Treat it kindly, *that* it may
With at least with us to day. *Cowley*.

THATCH. *n. f.* [*thace*, Saxon; *thrac*, Skimmer, from *thace*, a roof, in Islandick *thak*. Mr. Lye.] Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

Hard by a fye, beneath a roof of *thatch*
Dwelt Obloquy, who in her early days,
Baskets of fish at Billingsgate did watch,
Cod, whiting, oyster, mackerel, sprat, or plaice. *Swift*.

A plough-boy, who has never seen any thing but *thatched* houses, naturally imagines that *thatch* belongs to the very nature of a house.

Then came rosy Health from her cottage of *thatch*, *Swift*.

TO THATCH. *v. a.* [*thaccian*, Saxon.] To cover as with straw.

Make false hairs and *thatch*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 537.*

Your poor thin roofs with burdens of the dead. *Shakespeare*.

Moss growth chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled or *thatched*. *ed.*

Then Rome was poor, and there you might behold
The palace *thatched* with straw. *Dryden*.

A lyric ode would flate, a catch
Would tile, an epigram would *thatch*. *Swift*.

On the cottage *thatched*, or lordly roof
Keen fallowing. *Thomson*.

THATCHER. *n. f.* [from *thatch*.] One whose trade is to cover houses with straw.

You merit new employments daily;
Our *thatcher*, ditcher, gard'ner, dairy. *Swift*.

Ath is universal timber; it serves the soldier, seaman, carpenter, *thatcher*, and husbandman. *Motimer*.

TO THAW. *v. n.* [*thawian*, Saxon; *degen*, Dutch.]

1. To grow liquid after congelation; to melt.

When thy melted maid
His letter at thy pillow hath laid;
If thou begin'st to *thaw* for this,
May my name step in. *Dome*.

It on firm land
Thaw's not but gathers heaps, and ruin seems
Of ancient pile; all else deep snow and ice. *Milton*.

Having let that ice *thaw* of itself, and frozen the liquor a second time, we could not discern any thing. *Boyle*.

2. To remit the cold which had caused frost.

To THAW. *v. a.* To melt what was congelated.

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,
Where *Pierce*'s fire scarce *thaws* the rificles. *Shakespeare*.

Think not that Caesar bears such rebel blood,
That will be *thaw'd* from the true quality
With that which melteth fools. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*.

My love is *thaw'd*,
Which, like a waxen image, 'gainst a fire,
Bears no impression of the thing it was. *Shakespeare*.

Burnish'd steel, that cast a glare
From far, and seem'd to *thaw* the freezing air. *Dryden*.

She can unlock
The clasping charm, and *thaw* the numbing spell. *Milton*.

Her icy heart is *thaw'd*. *Granville*.

THAW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Liquefaction of any thing congelated; warmth such as liquifies congelation.

I was the prince's jester, and diller than a great *thaw*. *Shakespeare, Much ado about nothing*.

A man of my kidney, that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and *thaw*. *Shakespeare*.

Hardens his stubborn heart, but still as ice
More harden'd after *thaw*. *Milton*.

That cold country where discourse doth freeze in the air all Winter, and may be heard in the next Summer, or at a great *thaw*. *Wilkins's Math. Magic*.

When sharp frosts had long constrain'd the earth,
A kindly *thaw* unlocks it with cold rains. *Dryden*.

First the tender blade peeps.
THE. article. [*de*, Dutch.]

1. The article noting a particular thing.

Your son has paid a soldier's debt;
He only liv'd but till he was a man.
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,
In the unshrinking station where he fought,
But like a man he dy'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

THE

He put him in mind of the long pretence he had to be groom of the bed chamber, for *the* which he could not chuse but say, that he had the queen's promise. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy till the last, the kind revealing knell. *Cowley*.

I'll march the mules Hannibal.
The fair example of the heavy yolk,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark;
Above the stars let thy bold musick sound,
Thy humble nest build on the ground. *Cowley*.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whole mortal taste
Brought death into the world,
Night shades the groves, and all in silence lie,
All but the mournful philomel and I. *Pope*.

2. Before a vowel, *the* is commonly cut off in verse.

Who had *th'* special engines bent to rear
His fortunes up unto the state they were,
Th' adorning thee with so much art,
Is but a barb'rous skill. *Cowley*.

Too apt before to kill.
Sometimes *th'* is cut off.
In this scale worth, in *th'* ether gold does lie. *Cowley*.

3. In the following passage *the* is used according to the French idiom.

As all the considerable governments among the Alps are commonwealths, so it is a constitution the most adapted of any to the poverty of these countries. *Addison on Italy*.

THEATRICAL. *adj.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Lat.] Belonging to a theatre.

THEATRE. *n. f.* [*theatre*, Fr. *theatrum*, Lat.]

1. A place in which shows are exhibited; a playhouse.

This wife and universal theatre,
Presents more woful pageants than the scene
Wherein we play. *Shakespeare, As you like it*.

When the boats came within sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, yet so as they might go about, so as they all stood as in a theatre beholding this sight. *Bacon*.

2. A place rising by steps like a theatre.

Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of statelike view. *Milton*.

In the midst of this fair valley stood
A native theatre, which rising slow,
By just degrees o'erlook'd the ground below. *Dryden*.

THEATRICK. *adj.* [*theatrum*, Latin.] Scenic; relating to a theatre.

THEATRICAL. *adj.* theatre; pertaining to a theatre.

Theatrical forms fickle hard for the prize of religion: a distorted countenance is made the mark of an upright heart. *Deacy of Piety*.

Load some vain church with old *theatrical* state,
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope*.

THEATRICALY. *adv.* [from *theatrical*.] In a manner suiting the stage.

Dauntless her look, her gesture proud,
Her voice *theatrical* loud. *Swift's Miscel.*

THEATRE, the oblique singular of *theatrum*.

Poet and saint, to *the* alone were giv'n
The two most sacred names of earth and heav'n. *Cowley*.

THEFT. *n. f.* [from *theft*.]

1. The act of stealing.

Theft is an unlawful felonious taking away of another man's goods against the owner's knowledge or will. *Cowley*.

His *thefts* were too open, his filching was like an unskillful finger, he kept not time. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*.

Their nurse Euripille,
Whom for *theft* I wedded, stole these children. *Shakespeare*.

2. The thing stolen.

If *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive, whether ox, ass, or sheep, he shall restore double. *Exod. xxii. 4.*

THEIR. *n. f.* [*theira*, of them, Saxon.] Of them; the pronoun possessive, from *they*.

The round world should have shook
Lions into civil streets, and citizens into *their* dens. *Shakespeare*.

For the Italians, Dante had begun to file *their* language in verse before Boccaccio, who likewise received no little help from his master Petrarch; but the reformation of *their* prose was wholly owing to Boccaccio. *Dryden*.

2. *Theirs* is used when any thing comes between the possessive and substantive.

Prayer we always have in our power to bestow, and they never in *theirs* to refuse. *Hosker, b. v.*

They gave the same names to their own idols which the Egyptians did to *theirs*. *Raleigh*.

The penalty to *their* transgression due,
And due to *theirs* which out of thine will grow.
Nothing but the name of zeal appears.
Twixt our best actions and the worth of *theirs*. *Denham*.

Vain are our neighbours hopes, and vain their cares,
The fault is more *theirs* than *theirs*. *Roscommon*.

Which established law of *theirs* seems too strict at first, because it excludes all secret intrigues.
And reading with, like *theirs*, our fate and fame. *Pope*.

THE

THEM, the oblique of *they*.

The materials of *them* were not from any herb. *Wilkins*.

THEME. *n. f.* [*thème*, Fr. from *thema*.]

1. A subject on which one speaks or writes.

Every object of our idea is called a *theme*, whether it be a being or not being.

Two truths are told,
As happy prologues to the swelling act
Of the imperial *theme*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

When a soldier was the *theme*, my name
Was not far off. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

O! could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my *theme*:
Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full. *Denham*.

Whatever near Eurota's happy stream,
With laurels crown'd, had been Apollo's *theme*. *Roscommon*.

Though Tyber's streams immortal Rome behold,
Though foaming Hermus swells with tides of gold,
From heav'n itself though seven-fold Nilus flows,
And harvests on a hundred realms bestows;
These now no more shall be the muse's *themes*,
Lost in my fame, as in the sea their streams. *Pope*.

2. A thesis dissertation written by boys on any topic.

3. The original word whence others are derived.

Let scholars daily reduce the words to their original or *theme*, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs. *Watts*.

THEMSELVES. *n. f.* [See *THEY* and *SELF*.]

1. These very persons.

Whatever evil befalleth in that, *themselves* have made themselves worthy to suffer it. *Hosker, b. v.*

2. The oblique case of *they* and *several*.

They open to *themselves* at length the way. *Milton*.

Waken children out of sleep with a low call, and give them kind usage till they come perfectly to *themselves*. *Locke*.

THEY. *adv.* [*than*, Gothick; *than*, Saxon; *dan*, Dutch.]

1. At that time.

The *then* bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on his majesty throughout that whole journey. *Clarendon*.

2. Afterwards; immediately afterwards; soon afterwards.

If an herb be cut off from the roots in Winter, and then the earth be trodden down hard, the roots will become very big in Summer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 437.*

3. In that case; in consequence.

Had not men been fated to be blind,
Then had our lances pierc'd the treach'rous wood. *Dryden*.

Had fate so pleas'd I had been eldest born,
And then without a crime the crown had worn. *Dryden*.

If all this be so, *then* man has a natural freedom. *Locke*.

4. Therefore; for this reason.

If *then* his providence
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good. *Milton*.

Now *then* be all thy weighty cares away,
Thy jealousies and fears, and, while you may,
To peace and soft repose give all the day. *Dryden*.

5. At another time; as now and then, at one time and other.

Now thaws with level wing the deep, then fears. *Milton*.

One while the matter is not aware of what is done, and then in other cases it may fall out to be his own act. *L'Estr.*

6. That time; it has here the effect of a noun.

Till *then* who knew
The force of those dire arms? *Milton*.

THENCE. *n. f.* [contracted, according to *Minshute*, from *thence* hence.]

1. From that place.

Fall by the oracle of God; I *thence*. *Milton*.

Invoke thy aid.
Surat he took, and *thence* preventing fame,
By quick and painful marches thither came. *Dryden*.

2. From that time.

There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days. *Isa. lxxv.*

3. For that reason.

Not to sit idle with so great a gift
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous about him. *Milton's Agonist*.

4. From *thence* is a barbarous expression, *thence* implying the fame.

From *thence*; from him, whose daughter
His tears proclaim'd his parting with her; *thence*. *Shakespeare*.

We have cross'd.
There plant eyes, all must from *thence*. *Milton*.

Purge and disperse.
THENCEFORTH. *adv.* [*thence* and *forth*.]

1. From that time.

Thenceforth this land was tributary made
To ambitious Rome. *Spenser*.

They shall be placed in Leinster, and have land given them to live upon, in such sort as shall become good subjects, to labour *thenceforth* for their living. *Spenser on Ireland*.

2. From *thenceforth* is a barbarous corruption crept into later books.